



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

economy. "Such a doctrine should, of course, embrace something corresponding to the theory of production, exchange, valuation, competition, and the like which we now study in the textbooks; but it should do much more than this: it should show these immediate processes as consistent and intelligible parts of economic process at large; it should enable us to understand their human significance and to act wisely with reference to them." It is the chief merit of the present book of readings that it centers the attention on this problem of organization and so makes it possible to consider in the classroom those questions which should be the main concern of the economic theorists of the present generation.

WALTER W. STEWART

AMHERST COLLEGE

---

*National Governments and the World War.* OGG AND BEARD.  
New York: Macmillan, 1919. Pp. 603. \$2.50.

The first stage in the war for democracy has been fought and won, but the second, and perhaps more difficult, battle is still to be fought. Democracy, as a form of government, has triumphed over autocracy, but there is still much to do to make democracy workable and to prevent democracy, in the sense of the liberals, the democracy for which most of us have fought, from degenerating into a lawless form of rule by the majority, a rule where liberty is replaced by license. The great problem is in the education of the masses. Under democracy, as under no other form of government, an enlightened people is an absolute necessity. In a democracy we must have a people who take an interest in their government and who understand the problems of the day. This volume has been written to aid in the diffusion of the knowledge of governments. It deals with the governments of the United States, of the Allies, and of the Central Powers.

The thread which holds the different parts of the book together is the progress of government by the consent of the governed, the story of the struggle between the democratic and the autocratic ideal of government culminating in the Great War. The authors are interested in showing the close connection between the fundamental institutions of the United States and of Great Britain, and give an important place to British institutions as the basis of democratic government in the world. Not only are the bare outlines of government given, but some emphasis is placed upon the spirit of the governments. This helps more to an understanding of them than would a bare study of docu-

ments. It is interesting to see attention directed to the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, as well as to the rights of each individual to citizenship and his share in the government. Already the collectivism of the war is bearing fruits politically in a change of discussion from the rights to the duties of the individual. There is no longer so much need of protecting the individual from society as under the old autocratic forms of government, and we must, without giving up any of the safeguards surrounding the individual, protect society from the individual. The chapter on government in the United States in war time is a bit disappointing as a mere review of the administrative agencies that were set up to deal with the various problems, and there is no hint as to the changes that have taken place in the spirit of government under the influence of the war, of the great part that is being played by labor as a whole, and of the increasing importance of social factors other than the purely political.

In the chapter on the historical development of the American national, state, and local governments, Mr. Beard has again set forth his thesis of the overwhelming and almost exclusive influence of the economic factors in history. This viewpoint is interesting and suggestive, and supplies a valuable corrective to the too political character of study and writing in American history. But many of us cannot subscribe so fully to the theory of economic determinism, and find it impossible to agree with all of Mr. Beard's conclusions. For example, he says: "It was discontent with economic restrictions, not with their fundamental institutions, which nerved the Revolutionists to the great task of driving out King George's governors, councillors, judges, revenue officers, and soldiers" (p. 15). Study of the Revolutionary movements in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North and South Carolina does not bear out such a statement. In these states the western settlers supported the movement and, to a great extent, fought the Revolution. They most certainly were dissatisfied with their fundamental political institutions and, for many years before 1775, had been opposing the eastern oligarchies, whom they associated with royal officials and royal oppression.

In Virginia these westerners, under the leadership of Patrick Henry, had defeated the eastern bureaucracy in 1764 and had wrested from them the control of the House of Burgesses. But the shrewd political leaders of the privileged classes and sections bent to the storm and recovered enough power to defeat Thomas Jefferson's liberal constitution in 1775. The partial victory of the frontiersmen conciliated them and made the

people more nearly unanimous in Virginia for the Revolutionary party, but the failure of similar liberal revolts in the Carolinas weakened the Revolution in those states. It is true that "the distribution of representation, the suffrage, the qualifications for office-holders, and the legislative, executive, and judicial institutions of old English origin were continued after the Revolution without many radical alterations" (p. 16), but it is also true that the demand for manhood suffrage, which was finally satisfied in all the states by about 1830, was strong in 1775 among the westerners from Massachusetts to Georgia. And they favored also a fairer distribution of representation, abolition of property qualifications for office, and other liberal reforms. Their energies and attention were absorbed by the Revolution and their program was delayed. Taken as a whole, the seven chapters on the government of the United States furnish a convenient summary but have a tendency to become a text-book catalogue of facts.

Mr. Ogg's chapters should help bring to the United States an understanding of the spirit of the British empire, and perhaps it may seem ungrateful to regret that he has not done more to forward the cause of Anglo-Saxon unity. To many the term "empire" has been a puzzle. It is connected in their minds with militarism and the use of force and has seemed a negation of much for which America has stood. Mr. Ogg shows how erroneous is the use of the term "empire": that the basis of the British commonwealth is a group of free nations, each under self-government, and that the empire has everywhere meant the reign of law without which civilization is impossible.

Americans are too apt to think that they have a monopoly of democracy, but much is being done to correct this provincialism, and Mr. Ogg has done a great deal, in the short space available, toward this very desirable end. Professor George Burton Adams in a recent lecture at Yale said that the British Empire offered at the present time the nearest approximation to democracy. Professor William E. Dodd in an article in the *International Journal of Ethics* for July, 1918, after defining his idea of democracy, said: "The American Declaration of Independence is its charter and perhaps the British government is today its best illustration." In the April, 1919, number of the *Yale Review*, Professor Dodd writes of "The Converging Democracies," and Professor McLaughlin's recent volume on Anglo-American relations emphasizes the same general idea of Anglo-Saxon unity.

Mr. Ogg's chapters on the governmental institutions of Great Britain are, as a whole, admirable; but a few passages in his section on

"Medieval Origins" are not worthy of the rest. He seems to overestimate the influence of the Saxon kingship and of the Witenagemot on the English constitution. Professor Haskins and Professor George Burton Adams have shown very clearly that the Norman central government thoroughly supplanted the Saxon. Nor does Mr. Ogg agree with Professor Adams in stating the influence of the Great Charter of 1215 on the English constitution. The paragraph on Magna Charta (pp. 167-68) emphasizes the detailed provisions of law set forth in the various clauses. Professor Adams says:

It is, therefore, not in details of form and law that the permanent influence of the Great Charter is to be sought. These almost wholly disappeared, or where they became permanent features of Anglo-Saxon public law it is in a meaning greatly broadened by later experience. To repeat what has been already said, the controlling and molding power of the Charter in English history is to be found in two things: First of all in the principle upon which it rests, that there is a definite body of law by which the King's action is based, and, second, that, if he insists upon violating it, he may be compelled by force to desist.<sup>1</sup>

Neither in the chapters on the governments of the Allied nations nor in those on the government of the Teutonic nations does there seem to be any mention of the influence of Roman law and Roman political theory. The difference between German autocracy and the degrees of democracy attained by the various allied nations has a very important relation to the extent to which the different peoples accepted Roman ideas of law and government.

The chapter on Italy is perhaps the most inadequate in the book. Yet we need some understanding of the government of Italy and the spirit in which it is administered. There is no mention of anything that would explain why Italy has been the cause of some of the most difficult problems at the Peace Conference.

The chapters on the Central Powers deal chiefly with the growth of the power of the autocracy in Germany and the failure of liberalism to recover from the "political tragedy" of 1848. It is shown that autocracy was the price the German people paid for their economic and social advantages and that they were beginning to realize, in 1914, that the price was too great for what they were receiving.

Part IV, the last section of the book, treats of the war and political reconstruction. It is chiefly a series of quotations from President Wilson showing why the United States came into the war and that its aims were unselfish. Wilson is represented as the official spokesman of many

<sup>1</sup> *Origin of the English Constitution*, p. 250.

obscure currents of opinion on revolutionary concepts of national life, of government, and of international relations. The last chapter gives an interesting review of the past efforts to establish schemes of world-federation and of the peace movements. The British Empire is shown to be a living example of a League of Nations, "a great league of self-governing states after which a world-league might easily be patterned."

The title of the book is perhaps a bit misleading as there is really very little devoted to the effects of the war on government. The fact that the immense extension of governmental authority and functions presents the most difficult problem of the future is recognized, but very few suggestions are made as to the probable permanent effects of the war on national governments. What the volume does give us is a concise and clear statement of the governments of the chief European countries and of the United States up to the armistice, with some account of the development of these governments and particularly of the growth of the democratic ideal. There is a need for such statements as introductions to a more detailed study of governments. The reading references to the better recent books on the various countries should be most useful to those who may wish to pursue any particular phase in which they have found an interest.

CHASE GOING WOODHOUSE

SMITH COLLEGE

---

*Italian Women in Industry: A Study of Conditions in New York City.* By LOUISE C. ODENCRANTZ. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1919. 8vo, pp. v+345.

This investigation was completed in the period between September, 1911, and June, 1913, by the Russell Sage Foundation Committee on Women's Work,<sup>1</sup> of which Miss Mary Van Kleeck was director. It was undertaken because of the widespread charges that immigration from Southern Europe was a menace to American life and institutions, and especially because the influence of the Italian wage-earning woman, whether she worked in her home or in the factory, was thought to be a demoralizing factor in industry; it deals with Italians living in the lower end of Manhattan.

The material consists of: (1) Interviews with 1,095 women wage-earners; (2) a scrutiny of the living conditions of 544 families; (3) a record of the annual income and expenditure of 48 of the families;

<sup>1</sup>Later known as the Division on Industrial Studies. Miss Van Kleeck has recently been in charge of the Women's Branch, Industrial Service Section, Ordnance Department, Washington, D.C.